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EXAMINER

PHAM, THIERRY L

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2624

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/507,022	Applicant(s) ASCHENBRENNER ET AL.	
	Examiner Thierry L. Pham	Art Unit 2624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 March 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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DETAILED ACTION

- This action is responsive to the following communication: an Appeal Brief filed on 3/15/05.
- Claims 1-47 are pending in application.

Response to Arguments

In view of the appeal brief filed on 3/15/05, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. New grounds of rejections are set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) request reinstatement of the appeal.

If reinstatement of the appeal is requested, such request must be accompanied by a supplemental appeal brief, but no new amendments, affidavits (37 CFR 1.130, 1.131 or 1.132) or other evidence are permitted. See 37 CFR 1.193(b)(2).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefore, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The claimed invention is a computer related invention. The Computer-Implemented Invention Guidelines issued by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office describe the procedures for examining such inventions.

The first step is to determine whether the invention as defined by the claims falls within one of the three following categories of unpatentable subject matter: (1) Functional descriptive material such as a data structure *per se* or a computer program *per se*, (2)

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Non-functional descriptive material such as music, literary works or pure data, embodied on a computer readable medium; or (3) A natural phenomenon such as energy or magnetism. The invention as defined by the claims is not a natural phenomenon or pure data, however, it is a computer program per se, which does not mount/store on any computer-readable medium; therefore, these claims are rejected for non-statutory basis.

Tangible medium as cited in claim 1 is directed to a non-statutory subject matter, for example, tangible medium can be interpreted as a "paper media" containing printed computer program instructions. The examiner recommends the applicants to replace "tangible medium" with "tangible computer readable medium" so it compliances with 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-17, 34-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lipton (US 5835098).

Regarding claim 1, Lipton discloses a data structure (*a color profile identification is implemented at a data structure as shown in col. 6, lines 49-56*) embodied in a tangible medium (*e.g. CD-ROM, col. 6, lines 62-63*) for providing object level management of a document data stream in a print system (*print system as shown in fig. 2*) using tagged secondary resources (*using tagged color profile objects 29, fig. 2*), the data structure including at least one mapping structure for identifying rendering control data as a secondary resource (*each object and/or text is tagged/mapped with a color profile using a color profile identification data, figs. 3-4, col. 4, lines 58-65 and col. 5, lines 18-36*) and at least one include object structure for referencing the rendering control data (*each color profile identification including plurality of parameters, for example, profile header 31b as shown in fig. 3 includes various flags and fields describing the*

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characteristics of the objects to which it is associated with in a document for rendering purposes, col. 4, lines 1-7, col. 10, lines 10-12, and please notes: a color profile identification is an object identification and/or object header that links/corresponds to an actual color profile stored in a database for referencing the rendering control data)

Regarding claim 2, Lipton further discloses the data structure of claim 1 wherein a plurality of mapping structures are provided (each individual object within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, figs. 3-4, col. 4, lines 58-65, and since each page of a document contains plurality of objects, therefore, plurality of mapping structures are performed).

Regarding claim 3, Lipton further discloses the data structure of claim 2 wherein a plurality of include object structures (each color profile identification including plurality of parameters, for example, profile header 31b as shown in fig. 3 includes various flags and fields describing the characteristics of the object to which it is associated with in a document for rendering intent purposes, col. 4, lines 1-7 and col. 6, lines 10-28) to an object references the identified rendering control data.

Regarding claim 4, Lipton further discloses the data structure of claim 1 wherein a plurality of include object structures (each color profile identification including plurality of parameters, for example, profile header 31b as shown in fig. 3 includes various flags and fields describing the characteristics of the object to which it is associated with in a document for rendering intent purposes, col. 4, lines 1-7 and col. 6, lines 10-28) to an object are provided for referencing identified rendering control data.

Regarding claims 5-6, Lipton further discloses the data structure of claim 1 wherein the rendering control data comprises source calibration parameter and wherein the source calibration parameters comprise a color profile (color profile identifications 31 as shown in fig. 2, and each color profile identification is corresponded to a color profile in system profile folder 30 for referencing a document data).

Regarding claim 7, Lipton further discloses the data structure of claim 1 wherein the source calibration parameters comprise halftoning parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col. 2, lines 50-54, and please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc, and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, “data structure”).

Regarding claim 8, Lipton further discloses the data structure of claim 1 wherein the rendering control data comprises text rendering parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65).

Regarding claim 9, Lipton further discloses the data structure of claim 1 wherein the rendering control data comprises vector graphic rendering parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col. 2, lines 50-54, and please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc, and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, “data structure”).

Regarding claim 10, Lipton further discloses the data structure of claim 1 wherein the rendering control data comprises image rendering parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col. 2, lines 50-54, and please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains

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plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc, and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, “data structure”).

Regarding claim 11, Lipton discloses a method for providing object level management using tagged secondary resources (object rendering using mapped color profiles, figs. 3-4), comprising:

- mapping rendering control data (each object and/or text is tagged/mapped with a color profiles, figs. 3-4, col. 4, lines 58-65 and col. 5, lines 18-36) for at least one object as a secondary resource;
- including at least one include structures (each object and/or text is tagged/mapped with a color profile using a color profile identification data, figs. 3-4, col. 4, lines 58-65 and col. 5, lines 18-36, and please notes, color profile identification is a data structure that linked to a stored color profile, fig. 2) for the at least one object that references the mapped rendering control data (each color profile identification including plurality of parameters, for example, profile header 31b as shown in fig. 3 includes various flags and fields describing the characteristics of the objects to which it is associated with in a document for rendering purposes, col. 4, lines 1-7, col. 10, lines 10-12, and *please notes: a color profile identification is an object identification and/or object header that links/corresponds to an actual color profile stored in a database for referencing the rendering control data*);
- printing (printing a document containing color profile identification information that linked to a color profile, col. 5, lines 28-32) a page containing the at least one object, the at least one object on the page being rendered according to the mapped rendering control data for the at least one object.

Regarding claims 12-13, Lipton further discloses the method of claim 11 wherein the rendering control data comprises source calibration parameters, and wherein the source calibration parameters comprise a color profile (color profile identifications 31 as

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shown in fig. 2, and each color profile identification is corresponded to a color profile in system profile folder 30 for referencing a document data).

Regarding claim 14, Lipton further discloses the method of claim 12 wherein the source calibration parameters comprise halftoning parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col. 2, lines 50-54, and please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc, and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, "data structure").

Regarding claim 15, Lipton further discloses the method of claim 11 wherein the rendering control data comprises text rendering parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65).

Regarding claim 16, Lipton further discloses the method of claim 11 wherein the rendering control data comprises vector graphic rendering parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col. 2, lines 50-54, and please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc, and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, "data structure").

Regarding claim 17, Lipton further discloses the method of claim 11 wherein the rendering control data comprises image rendering parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification,

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and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col. 2, lines 50-54, and please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc, and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, "data structure").

Claims 34-40 recite limitations that are similar and in the same scope of invention as to those in claims 11-17 except computer readable memory for storing computer programs that performing the method steps as cited in claims 11-17. All computers/printers have some type of computer readable medium (i.e. CD-ROM of Lipton, col. 6, lines 59-64) for storing computer programs, hence claims 34-40 would be rejected using the same rationale as in claims 11-17.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 18-33, 41-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lipton (US 5835098), and in view of Hohensee et al (US 5727220)

Regarding claim 18, Lipton discloses a method for providing object level management for a page using tagged secondary resources (object rendering using mapped color profiles, figs. 3-4), comprising:

- determining (determining whether a color profile is mapped to an object within a document 54, fig. 5) whether rendering control data for an object is mapped;
- including the (each object and/or text is tagged/mapped with a color profiles using a color profile identification data, figs. 3-4, col. 4, lines 58-65 and col. 5, lines 18-36, and

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please notes, color profile identification is a data structure that linked to a stored color profile, fig. 2) object in the references mapped rendering control data for the object;

- determining whether additional rendering control data (S56, fig. 5, inherently, since a document contains plurality of objects and/or texts, therefore, plurality of mapped color profiles are to be determined, fig. 5, col. 5, lines 17-54) is to be mapped;
- rendering (applied rendering intents to a document using tagged/mapped color profiles, fig. 5, col. 5, lines 28-52) objects in page according to mapped rendering control data for the objects; and
- printing (printing the document, col. 5, lines 28-35) the page.

Lipton discloses plurality of color profiles are stored in a system profile folder 30 as shown in fig. 2 within a client computer system (col. 6, lines 28-45), but fails to teach making the rendering control data for the object available in the printer; making additional rendering control data for additional objects available in the printer and including the additional objects that reference the additionally mapped rendering control data for the additional objects when it is determined that additional rendering control data is to be mapped. In other words, color profiles as taught by Lipton are stored on a client's computer rather than on a printer's memory and to download a color profile from a client and/or a server onto a printer's memory if tagged color profile does not exist.

Hohensee, in the same field of endeavor for providing object level management for a page (object level management, col. 7, lines 18-62), teaches a printer having a memory storage (storage media 36, fig. 1) for storing resources (downloading and storing resources to printer's memory device, col. 11, lines 1-52) for rendering document's object. In addition, it is known in the art that all printers include some type of memory device for storing print data transferred from client computer, and, this storage device can be used to store color profiles (i.e. resources documents as taught by Hohensee) transferred from client computer. Please also notes, Hohensee also teaches a method for tagging secondary resources to a document (i.e. col. 2, lines 56-67 and col. 7, lines 22-35, col. 10, lines 1-8, and col. 12, lines 8-22).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the print system of Lipton to have color profiles stored at

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printer's memory, which taught by Hohensee because of the following reasons: (●) by storing color profiles (or resource documents) in a printer's memory device enable the print system to operate more efficient; for example, a printer can be moved and still operate at different location and/or different host computer; a color profile need not be download each time a print job is performed.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Lipton with Hohensee to obtain the invention as specified in claim 18.

Regarding claims 19-20, Lipton further discloses the method of claim 18 wherein the rendering control data comprises source calibration parameters and wherein the source calibration parameters comprise a color profile (color profile identifications 31 as shown in fig. 2, and each color profile identification is corresponded to a color profile in system profile folder 30 for referencing a document data).

Regarding claim 21, Lipton further discloses the method of claim 19 wherein the source calibration parameters comprise halftoning parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col. 2, lines 50-54, and please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc, and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, "data structure"). Also see col. 2, lines 49-67 of Hohensee for more details.

Regarding claim 22, Lipton further discloses the method of claim 18 wherein the rendering control data comprises text rendering parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65).

Regarding claim 23, Lipton further discloses the method of claim 18 wherein the rendering control data comprises vector graphic rendering parameters (each object

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including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col. 2, lines 50-54, and please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc, and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, “data structure”).

Regarding claim 24, Lipton further discloses the method of claim 18 wherein the rendering control data comprises image rendering parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col. 2, lines 50-54, and please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc, and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, “data structure”). Also see col. 2, lines 49-67 of Hohensee for more details.

Regarding claim 25, Lipton discloses a system (system as shown in fig. 1) for providing object level management for a page, comprising:

- application data stream maps (i.e. each color profile identification includes a profile description tag 31a of fig. 3 for identifying the rendering control data, col. 6, lines 20-28) at least one set of rendering control data as a secondary resource (each object and/or text is tagged/mapped with a color profiles using a color profile identification data, figs. 3-4, col. 4, lines 58-65 and col. 5, lines 18-36, and please notes, color profile identification is a data structure that linked to a stored color profile, fig. 2) and includes at least one object that references the at least one mapped set of rendering control data based upon a data structure in the application data stream that tags rendering control data to objects (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col. 2, lines 50-54, and please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc,

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and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, "data structure").

Lipton discloses a system for providing object level management for a page, but fails to teaches:

a print server for receiving an application data stream defining a document containing objects for printing and creating a printer data stream that is specific to a destination printer engine in order to integrate with the printer's specific capabilities and command set; and

control unit for maintaining cached objects, the control unit further comprising a raster image processor for rendering image object according to commands provided by the print server in the printer data stream;

Hohensee, in the same field of endeavor for providing object level management, teaches:

- a print server (print server 26, fig. 1) for receiving an application data stream (MO:DCA data stream 24, fig. 1) defining a document containing objects (documents contains at least one object for printing, col. 2, lines 49-56) for printing and creating a printer data stream (print server 26 translates MO:DCA into IPDS data stream, fig. 1, col. 7, lines 33-36) that is specific to a destination printer engine (print engine 34, fig. 1) in order to integrate with the printer's specific capabilities and command set (col. 2, lines 60-64); and
- control unit (print processor 32 of printer 30, fig. 1) for maintaining cached objects (print process 32 caches processed document pages, col. 5, lines 25-30 and col. 7, lines 44-47), the control unit further comprising a raster image processor (print processor 32 further includes raster image processor for rendering image objects, col. 7, lines 35-62) for rendering image object according to commands provided by the print server in the printer data stream. Please also notes, Hohensee also teaches a method for tagging secondary resources to a document (i.e. col. 2, lines 56-67 and col. 7, lines 22-35, col. 10, lines 1-8, and col. 12, lines 8-22).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Lipton to include a print server and a raster

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image processor as taught by Hohensee because of a following reason: (●) allowing multiples users to transmit print jobs to be stored and processed by the print server; by doing so, it reduces network traffic and transmission time (col. 18, lines 1-5 of Hohensee), for example, when multiple users trying to access a printer at the same time, network traffic also increased, by storing print jobs at the print server for later printing reduces network traffic congestions; (●) tagging a secondary resource (e.g. color profiles) to an individual objects within a document will improve the presentation outlook of an outputted document (abstract, Hohensen and also see col. 12, lines 8-22); (●) *using a color profile identification tags* reduce the size of the documents and to eliminate the need to embed the actual color profile in the document multiple times (Lipton, col. 2, lines 14-18).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Lipton with Hohensee to obtain the invention as specified in claim 25.

Regarding claim 26, combinations of Lipton and Hohensee further teach the secondary resource is shipped in the printer (please refers to claim 18 above for more details).

Regarding claim 27, Hohensee further teaches the system of claim 25 wherein the secondary resource is downloaded by the print server based upon the mapping when the secondary resource is not resident (downloading and storing resources to printer's memory device, col. 11, lines 1-52).

Regarding claims 28-29, Lipton further teaches the system of claim 25 wherein the rendering control data comprises source calibration parameters and wherein the source calibration parameters comprises a color profile (color profile identifications 31 as shown in fig. 2, and each color profile identification is corresponded to a color profile in system profile folder 30 for referencing a document data).

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Regarding claim 30, Lipton further teaches the system of claim 28 wherein the source calibration parameters comprise halftoning parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col. 2, lines 50-54, and please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc, and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, "data structure"). Also see col. 2, lines 49-67 of Hohensee for more details.

Regarding claim 31, Lipton further teaches the system of claim 25 wherein the rendering control data comprises text rendering parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65).

Regarding claims 32-33, Lipton further teaches the system of claim 25 wherein the rendering control data comprises vector graphic rendering parameters and image rendering parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col. 2, lines 50-54, and please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc, and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, "data structure"). Also see col. 2, lines 49-67 of Hohensee for more details.

Claims 41-47 recite limitations that are similar and in the same scope of invention as to those in claims 18-24 except computer readable memory for storing computer programs that performing the steps as cited in claims 18-24. All computers/printers have some type of computer readable medium (i.e. CD-ROM of Lipton, col. 6, lines 59-64) for storing computer programs, hence claims 41-47 would be rejected using the same rationale as in claims 18-24.

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thierry L. Pham whose telephone number is (571) 272-7439. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (9:30 AM - 6:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David K. Moore can be reached on (571)272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Thierry L. Pham



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